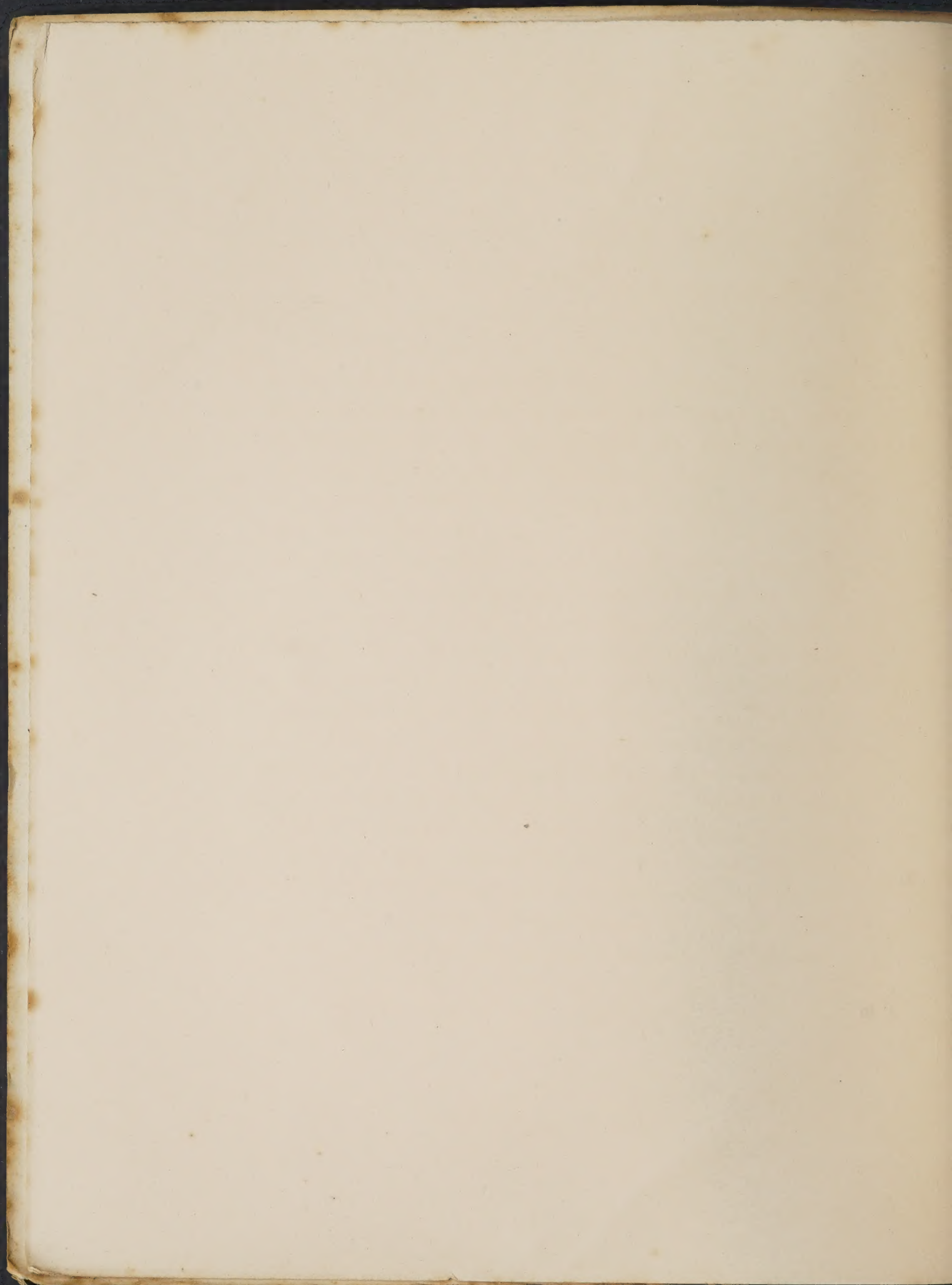


8

Old
English Literature.

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INTRODUCTION.

THIS tract contains a curious and somewhat amusing account of a privateering cruise, late in the reign of Elizabeth, in which the chief object was the capture of richly laden Spanish vessels: if not unique in itself, (which we believe it is) it may be said to be unique in its character; and it follows up the adventures of a gentleman of Benhall in Suffolk, of the name of Glenham, who, abandoning the cultivation of his paternal fields, took to a maritime life, equipped a small fleet of three vessels, the *Constance*, the *Peregrine*, and the *Tiger*, and sailed with them to the Mediterranean. He took his departure from London in February 1593-4; but it is not quite clear at what precise date he returned to England. His enterprise, in this instance, does not appear to have been very successful.

He had previously been engaged in a similar expedition in the year 1591, of which an account was printed by A. J. (*i. e.*, Abel Jeffes) for William Barley; and it was considered so interesting, as well as novel in its incidents, that a single copy having been discovered about the year 1820, it was immediately reprinted. That production has neither name nor initials upon the title-page, but at the end are two seven-line stanzas, in commendation of the hero, by H. R.; and it will be observed that H. R. professes to have "written" the production

in the hands of the reader. It is composed as if by a person who had accompanied Glenham, and had witnessed all the main incidents; but we take it that the materials were derived from one of the leaders of the undertaking, and that the pen of H. R., whoever he may have been, was employed to draw up the history. In the instance before us, he contributed no verses; and, looking at those of 1591, we can hardly regret their absence. His prose is intelligible, without much pretension, but that is all the praise we can bestow upon it. There seems little attempt to exaggerate, and the achievements were not such as to excite the author to any unusual animation.

Whether "Levane," on our title-page, were a misprint for Levant, or whether the eastern portion of the Mediterranean were then called "Levane" by sailors and others, we do not know; but it is, we believe, quite certain, according to the registers of Benhall, that the name of the commander of the fleet was misspelt Glemham in 1591, instead of Glenham, as it is given in our tract. We were formerly well acquainted with the vicar of that parish—the Rev. John Mitford—a man of fine literary tastes, great scholastic attainments, and many elegant accomplishments; and he informed us that the name was Glenham, and not Glemham. We understood him to speak from his Registers, but whether any members of the family still reside at or near Benhall we are not informed.

J. P. C.

Newes from the Levane Seas.

Describing the many perrilous events of the
most woorthy deserving Gentleman,
Edward Glenham, Esquire.

His hardy attempts in honorable fights, in great perrill.
With a relation of his troubles, and indirect dealings
of the King of Argere in Barbarie.



Also the cause of his imprisonment, and hys chal-
lenge of combat against a stranger, mayn-
taining his Countries honour.

Written by H. R.



AT LONDON,
Printed for William Wright.

1594.

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The troublesome, yet most hardy and honour-
able voyage of Edward Glenham, Esquire,
made this last yeere, 1593, into the
Levant Seas.

THAT many adventures are incident to such as put themselves into the service on the seas, I doubt not but is easily conjectured by all men, as wel such as have with perill made triall therof, as also those which neglect such service as might thereby redound to their owne honor and their countries good, whereof England harboureth to[o] many. Some there are which not onely refuse the adventuring of their bodies and goods for the benefit of their country, but envying to heare others that have well deserved wel spoken of, raise to their disgrace what scandals they may to impaire their credit: as to my selfe it is wel knowne, who, lately arryving in this my country, have heard many unjust reports of the worthy deserving Gentleman, Ma. Edward Glenham Esquire, that I am moved in conscience (knowing the truth of each severall accident hapening unto him in his voyage) to certifie his friends, and to stop the raging mouthes of the malicious. I hope the wiser sort, when they shall reade the same, will (notwithstanding the malice and untrue reports of the envious) give the praise to them that have wel deserved: on which relying, I refer them to the discourse following.

In February 1593, the said Ma. Edward Glenham, with his ship the Gallion *Constanee*, departed from London, well furnished with men, munition and victuals, taking his course for Darkmought, where the rest of his company was appointed to meete. In which voyage, before his recovering the said port, many daungers happened him; as grounding two severall times, once at Gravesend, the other upon the sand called the Black-taile. Then on the Noreheade we lost a newe cable anckor, and divers times put in again for Quinborow: from whence shortly after, accompanied with the *Tremocoutana* of her Majesties, the *Lyons Welp*, and other of Ma. Watses fleet, we passed the Lands end, where we sprong our maine mast in such maner, as we durst not beare much sayle on it. From Margaret, where we ankored, we set saile the next morning, being Tuesday; and on Thursday following were opposite with the Berry, all becalmed, where wee were discried from the hylles neere Darkmouth by such of our pinesses companions as expected our comming. This afternoone, before we coulde recover the harbourgh, a myst fel, which so anoyde us as we could not finde the harbourgh: which caused our generall to man his long boate and skyfe, and so, with each of them a trumpet, sent them severall wayes to finde the lande. But as in distres God sendeth comfort, so our friendes in Darkmouth, viz., Ma. Henry Leawnore, captaine of the *Perigree*, our reare admirall, caused his boate to bee made out to seeke us, with whom he brought a pylot, and so that night we came in, and there remained victualling and providing our pinasses fiteene dayes; in which time Ma. Stratford, captaine of the *Tygare*, who was appoynted to beare us company, came from Plymouth, certifying our generall

how his redines was such as hee onely expected our coming: which made us hasten the more for Plymouth, where when we were arived, wee founde no such matter; his victuals were unshipped, and his men unprovided. There stayed we about nine dayes, and on the third of April put to sea, accompanied with these 4 shyps, the *Gallyon*, the *Tygare*, the *Perigreene*, and the *Charles*, all well fitted for such a voyage. This night the wind was so contrary, and the tempest so great, that wee were forced to put in againe to Cawfoune Bay, where wee rid foure dayes, whence we wayed againe, and put in at Catwater at Plymouth.

On the ninth of Aprill we haled againe into the Sownde, from whence that night wee set saile, and by contrary winds were the next day enforced to put againe for Cawfoune Bay, where we ridde till Thursday following, being Maundy Thursday: thence by shyfting of the winde were we forced to put in againe under the Iland of Plimouth. Tuesday in Easter weeke, being the 17 of Aprill, with an easie gale of winde we once more put to seas, where in like manner we were anoyed with outrageous tempest, which wee endured two nights and two dayes, beating up and downe, as loth put againe into harbourgh. The thirde day, in the midst of thys storme fell a greevous fogge, in which we lost the *Tygare* and the *Perigreene*: the next morning, having a small cleere, wee had sight of the *Charles*, who came up with us, but was not able to endure the seas, although they did all they might: they put into harbourgh, but the *Admirall* beate it out in such manner that Captaine Stratford and the rest could not be perswaded of our welfare, but that we were cast away on the Gulfe, as he himselfe confessed to our generall at their meeting at Sancti

Cruse. But by the permission of God escaped we these perrils, and on the first of May had sight of the Northern Cape, having so much winde as we could maintaine our courses: from thence we plyed for the Burlings, whither our fleet had directions to meete us, where our shallop tooke a carvill, laden with pype bordes and hoopes. That night in a greivous storme wee lost the carvill, and one of our men in her, which put into Pheneche, and is now come home. Continuing heere abouts, wee tooke divers carvils with fish and such other trash, which we turned off againe. Heere had we sight of 14 sayles of Brittons, which wee gave chase unto, standing in with the rocke: which Brits, had our fleete beene with us, we had easilie taken, but being no more but one ship, the ods to great, we let them passe. Eighteene dayes did we ply heere, in hope of our fleete, which we heard not of.

From hence we went for the South Cape, where in sight of the King of Spaynes men of warre, which were twenty two sayles, wee met three Flemings, who coming aborde vs shewed theyr passes; who, for they were subjects to the Denmarke king, the generall feasted with such viands as hee had, and without taking, or suffering any one of his to take from them any maner of thing, lycensed them to departe: for which curtesie the master of one of them presented him with a basket of oranges and lemons, and one small buttasse of wine for his owne dyet. After the parting with these Flemings, seeing the fleete to neere us and to stande with us, wee left the Cape and plyed for Matherouse, where we came before the towne in the midst of the day; and seeing roavers within, hoping they were Brazill or Indies men, home or outward bound, manned our shallop,

which, before shee could recover the roade, was chased by a galliot, manned of purpose to intercept her: which we espying stood with the shore and shot at her, and so refkewed our shallop. That night fires were made all over the iland to gyve warning of our beeing on the coast; yet that dismaied us not, but that night our shallop entred a road one the north side of the ile, of purpose to borde a roader there, but the castle espying them, shot at her, and enforced her to returne backe againe.

Thus, crossed with many contrary fortunes, from thence we plyed for Cape Cateene to seeke our fleet, and not finding them, we went for Sancta Cruse, where we found many English ships, whom, after the sea maner, with store of ordinance we saluted, and were of them welcome with much shew of good will. Two dayes folowing, two of our men, being on shore, were imprisoned for no cause, but a pretended quarrell pickt of purpose to draw some coyne out of the generals purse. The offence objected was for a shot that fell on shore at our comming in, which shotte did no maner of harme. This unkindnes of the Moores the generall tooke in such ill part that he vowed, if they were not before night releafed, he would land his company and fetch them perforce. But in the ende, through the meanes of the merchants, which rode unto the Alcayd for the same purpose, they were releafed.

In this harbourh wee refreshed our men with such victuals as the country yieldeth, so that our sick and crazed men becam frolick and lustie. After some fixe dayes stay heere, we set sayle and continued that night; and the next day about noone discryed comming about the Cape three sayles, who, for wee could not fetch, our general

manned his shallop with 20 tal men to give him notice what they were: who rowing up to them made them for the *Tygar*, the *Elizabeth of Plymouth*, and a prize of wheat. Our shallop comming still with them was, as they neared the ships, known, which sight revived them all; especially Captaine Stratford, who, on the report of our general's good health, rejoyced much thereat, for that, as you have heard, he held him for dead, and commanded his flagge to bee taken from his maine top and placed in his fore top. Then enquired he of our general's estate, whereof being advertised, hee gave to every man a pyftolet, and returned them to the generall; who was as much pleased to hear tidings of Master Stratford as one friend may be to another, as their severall joyes might witnesse at their meeting. Thys night they supped and lay together aboard the *Admirall*, and the morrow, as the wind served, we went in again with them; when, after some small stay, the generall and he conferring together for the benefit of the voyage, it was concluded the *Admirall* should go to sea, holding it better that she spend her victuals where hope of dooing good was expected, than in harbourgh to consume it to no purpose.

This determined Captaine Stratforde, (albeit love of his friende caused him to play loth to depart) made aborde. Our anckors wayde, and our sayles ready to be let fall, a shallop came from the shore in hast, which brought word of the *Charles*, who not three daies before was gone from the *Saffeea* where she watred. This messenger brought newes by writing that she had taken two prizes laden with wine and oyle, and being so neare chased by the Spanish fleete, was compelled to take in her men and

cast them off. These newes of their safety pleased our generall, who with Captain Stratford left directions that if the *Charles* came againe into any of those ports, he should not depart his company untill he met the *Admirall*, who had appointed to seeke him at certain places betweene them agreed upon.

The time, which tarieth no man, passing away, after leave taken on all sides, friend with friende, and a ringing peale of ordinaunce given, we set sayle and departed, being accompanied with the *Elizabeth of Plymouth*, and one other small barke late of London, called the *Examiner*. After we had spent some three weekes at sea we had sight of a sayle, a very tall ship, unto whom we gave chase, shee standing with us. This shyp our company made for an English man, until she came within shot of us, on whose false surmises wee were unfitted. This ship all night we chased hard, but could not obtaine her; for which disgrace the generall, growing into choller with his company, might not be pacified a long time. This ship to the other small ships was knowne to be the *Crescent* of Saint Mallowes; and, as we after heard, was prest in Spaine for carrying the King's money to Malta, and other his holds in the straights.

After this unhappy chaunce we tooke a caruill, who gave us notice of a frygat bound into the Straights with coyne for the Pope and others, with whom the generall had great desire to meet, and thereupon determined to put into the Straight with the next faire wind, to lie for her in the Wacke, neare Cape S. Paule, Mayoreka fyrmentura, and such places as he must needs passe. Whereon resolved, and the wind serving them they put in, and beeing

in the night as hie as Suttie, a strong Levant met us, and enforced us to put out againe. And plying neere the mouth of the Straights wee might heare the noyse of ordinance, and imagined some fight to be with the gallies, wherein we were not deceived; for at that time, Merite-royes, Admirall of Argile, being at the mouth of the Straights, was encountered with the galleys of Genoway, Malta, and Sicyle, all bound for Spaine with the Lantananes daughter, which went, as we have heard, to marry a nobleman there. These gallies, being 25 in number, gave chace to the Turkes two galleys, and ever as they could come up with them and shotte at them, by whom the Turke was very much dangered: yet by lightnes of his galleys and courage of his slaves he escaped them with the losse of one prize which he had taken, which the Spaniards reskewed, and redeemed the Christians from their thraldome.

These gallyes by the mercy of God we escaped, and on Friday following, which was the xx of July, at two a clock in the afternoone we entred the straights, an attempt fildome put in practise in a time of such expected danger. Sondag following we had sight of three Flemings, outward bound, whom we hailed and let passe. Thus armed with hope of our desired purchase, which we hourelie expected, namely, the commying of this frygat with the Popes treasure, whom both the generall and the whole company vowed to take or dye by her sides, many a weary and sharpe looke was bestowed, but could not have notice of any thing; where plying from ile to ile dooing nothing, our men landing at Fyrmentura, as they raunged the ile, found by chance the lodging of a Hermit, wherein they had many

toyes, as bowes, arrowes, and divers tryfles, which they brought with them to shewe us. The time which tarrieth not confuming, and with the time our victuals, and having all this time received no benefit in recompence of our travaile, it was concluded by the whole company to goe for Argeere, to seeke releefe for victuals; where in short time after, by the favour of God lending us winde answerable to our will, wee arrived. And of the king and chiefeft in authority had entertainment in the best manner. To shew the generall what extraordinary favour they could, the king came aborde to see our shyp, for whom the general provided a sumptuous banquet, for which he would not stay, but taking a small repast of such confections as the generall brought for hys store to sea, he departed: at whose going the generall presented him with a cup of silver, double gylt, a fayre quilt of damaske with his armes imbrodered, and a purse ritchly wrought, with fiftie double pistolets in it, which he thankfully accepted, rendring great thanks for his gifts and cheere. During our stay there wee had what pleased us, without any impeachment or contradiction of any man, with such shew of love and favour as might have drawen the most distrustfull to have beleaved his deedes to bee faithfull. But as the alluring crokidell uttereth her sweete notes to entrap the simple beleaving man, so fyren like used this heathen king (nay cur I may say) his kinnesse, to no other ende but to allure the generall to returne for his port with such prizes as hee should get: to the ende that hee might at his pleasure worke his intended mischief against him, and cause him pay with interest for his fained curtesie, as you shall heereafter understand. Fyrst, he relieved our victuals, as wee could wishe, and to none

gave more friendlie entertaynement then unto us all, and at the generals departure gave him, under his hand and seale, authority, free libertie to sell, exchange, carry over, and recarry at his pleasure all such goods as hee, or any of his, should bring for his port without any manner of let or disturbance.

With this assurance the generall held himselfe very well pleased, as one glad to have some place of refuge, where so many daungers are incident to our nation, what chaunce foeuer should betide him. And giving credite to him whose fayth and honour is no more to be regarded then a dog, having the winde fayre, the 18 of September wee set sayle from thence. Now, the night before the admirall wayed, our reare admirall beeing loose, and thinking wee all would have wayed, made sayle and turned out, and not able, the winde beeing such, to recover the roade, plyed up and downe before the harbourgh expecting our comming, who in the morning wayed and came out. But scarce were we cleere of shot from the towne, when we might perceave our confort in fight with a French ship, to whome all the morning he had given chace, which ship was bounde in for the porte, and discharged shot for shot to our pyneffe, carrying his flag in his top, as offering defiance: which the generall seeing, not knowing what she was, and refusing to strike upon his smonse, after the order of the seas, caused his gonner to make a shot at her, which she regarded not, but having the winde fayre, passed in for her port, which easilie shee recovered without any harme at al. The French Leagure there, who usurpeth the title of consull for the king, from the top of his lodging discried what had happened, and as ever they have beene mortall enemies to our

nation, stomaking to see our generall so graced by all such as have any authoritie in the citty, pretending to worke our generall and his company some mischiefe, came raging to the king, exclaiming in most vile maner (according to their dispightfull nature) against us; and craved to be revenged on such Englishmen as were there.

On whose complaint, and by the sayde consuls large purchase with coyne, the king and his accursed accomplices, as willing to offer wrong (notwithstanding his passed words, on the league betweene her majestie and the high Emperour continued) sent presently his officers aboard a ship in the harbourgh, and taking some of her company, imprisoned them in the Bayniard, holding them in durance for no offence; yet in the end they recovered their libertie. But to our voyage: after three dayes putting from Argere we came to Mayorke, where our boates gave chace to two frygats, and lost them by reason of the block-houses, who shot both at our boates and shyps.

The twenty foure of this month a greivous storme assailed us, in which storme we lost through their owne wilfulness our comforts. In the morning after they parted with us, the winde blowing so much as we could stand under our courses, wee espyed a sayle and gave her chace; but by reason of the outragiousnesse of the seas, which were so growne, wee lost her. The fourth of October another storme oppressed us, which wee well passed, thanks be to God. The eleventh of thys month, in the first watch, our maister beeing on the poope, espyed a most wonderfull strange sight; for, looking very earnestly uppon some occasion a heade the shyppe, there appeared in the sea an ougly forme, tumbling still with the shyppe; and divers times it

appeared in the likenesse of great flames of fire. The maister being greatly amazed thereat, and thinking hymselfe might be deluded, hee presently called one of his mates, and likewise divers of the watch, who heedfullie viewed the same to their great terror, who the neerer that it approched unto the shyppe, the bigger and more ouglie it seemed to be. In the ende, when it was opposite with the after quarter of the shyppe, it forthwith burst in funder, like a great flame of fyre which parteth in the midds, and so, without dooing any manner of harme, thanks be to God, departed.

The seaventeenth of this month, comming about Cape degat, we descried a sayle, unto whom all that afternoone we gave chace, and about the tyme of our discharging of our first watch comming neere unto the port of Carthagene, hee slackt his sayle, and we came up with her broad side. Thys pollicy they used suspecting us to be men of warre: wherein they were not deceived, although their pollicie, by the good foresight of our generall, was prevented, who slackt their sayles of purpose, thinking we would begin with them, beeing so neere Carthagene, from whence they might have ayde of the gallies there. But the generall, by the good advise and carefull working of our maister, got betweene the shore and hym, and compelled him to beare roome in the seas. We continued our chace vntill about nine of the clocke, when we came with his broad side and hayled him, who aunswered our generals demaund very mildly, yet refused to come aborde: whereuppon the generall, for that the commaunder by his apparrell seemed to bee some cavaliere, called for a goblet of wine, and after hee had caroused unto him, heaved the peece over-borde;

and so waving him with his rappere to lee warde, our trumpets founded a charge, and our ordinance and small shot played on them in such manner as warmed them all well. Which charge was answered by hys noyse of trumpets, and after with a drum and fife, very valiantly. Hotely continued the fight nine howres, in all which tyme we had but one man hurt, and that without danger.

The night growing on, and our ordinaunce having made us such way, as easier entrance coulde not have beene devised, our generall commaunded a borde. But our men, who had shewed themselves that day wonderfull valiant and couragious, being now very weary with their long and tedious fight, and having no winde, earnestly befought the generall that hee woulde spare them untill the night were more onward, and the moone rysen, in which time they themselves should be well eased and refreshed, and then they would be ready to accomplish what he commaunded. In the meane while they would be carefull and diligent to keepe hym from the shore, that by no meanes hee might get opportunitie to escape from them. Heereunto the generall agreed, and it was fully resolved on that they should rest and refresh themselves, untill such tyme as the moone was up.

But in unhappy time spared they him, who would not have lost such an opportunitie had hee enjoyed the like, but have taken the advantage, especially at sea, where dangers are infinite, as appeared by this event: for the generall having called the company up, after he had given directions for the safegard of his men, entring in the night, as he was determined to goe aborde, wee descried from foure lights, which were the gallyes from Carthagene, who hearing the

fight at the shore, came out, and comming first with him, as it was most likesome his request, left us after they had shot two or three shootes, and towed in this gallant. So wee left him, to the great grieve of our generall, not knowing what he was or shoulde be, untill our last arrivall at Argere, when the admirall came in with his gallyes, who brought with him seaven captives taken from Carthagene, and were all in the towne when shee came in. These men reported her to be a Byskene, fraughted by the governour of Malta, and that he was in her himselfe, with many other cavaleres, bound home uppon speciall commaunde from the young king, and were in great hazard of sincking, had not the gallyes come for their reskew. Twenty eight men he had flayne, and there buried, and 15 hurt; and received under water in her aftermost quarter five shot, and in her bow two.

The next day we descried three sayles more, and gave them chace, and in the night came up with one of them, which was devided from the rest, and was a ship belonging to Ma. John Facie of Plymouth, bound for Tellone, who kept us company that night, and the next morning came aboard the generall, where he dined, and highly contented the generall with the good newes and successe of our comforts, viz. our vize admirall, the *Tygar*, and the *Perigreene*, reare admirall unto us. This Ma. Facye having his fraught of Newe lande fishe, and our victuals waxing scant, the governour had of him 500 for his mony: who, seeing our distres of victuals, gave the generall, of his owne good will, three hogsheads of bysket, which was more then hee might well spare. This night he likewise kept us company, and in the morning parted. Not long after this our parting

with Ma. Facye, our company, wearied with their hard fare, desired to be at home, having no remedy left to releeve us, the generall greeving to returne without dooing some good to releeve us, for whom his care was more then for himselfe, though his were the charge. Before any thing was resolutely determined what to doe, we discried a fayle and gave her chace, and in lesse then halfe a day came up with her, whom we found to be a fly-bote of Aucufane. This fly-boate the generall was unwilling to deale with, which made his company the more earnest to desire the fight of their country ; which earnest desire of theirs hee sought with all perswasions of hope to appease. But they imported him with such words of content, so their victuals might be releevd, as the generall could finde no fault with their reasonable request. Our victuals being short, and that not of the best, for our 'porke was all rotten, our pease and ote-meale moldie and ful of wormes, our bread spent, and our fishe in such state that the worst boy had rather beg ashore for better, then eate the best there.

These things considered, the generall sent for the maister of the fly-boate, who came from Genoway, and had nothing but balast aborde: with this Fleming the generall had great conference, acquainted him with his estate, and the companies great want ; which albeit he did hardly beleieve at the first, yet when hee had seene our hold and that his eyes were witness to the generals report, tendring our estates, hee made offer to him of his fly-boate and such victuals as he had, if hee coulde have mony for her in anie place within the straights, to supply his decayed store, and himselfe and his company to take such part as our generall did. Heere-upon the master and some others came aboard of us, and

some of our people went into her, sharing their victuals betweene us, which greatly releevd our men, and caused great content. Our victuals thus releevd, the generall, unwilling to put into the harbourgh, as loth to lose the company of the shyppe from Genoway, bounde for present to the king, as I have already declared, plyed againe for Mayorke, where the first night we arrived we espyed coming about the land a monstrous huge sayle, which bare all she might in with the roade, with whom we stood, hoping to be her which we expected: and before the first watch was expired came up with her, standing in for the roade as she did, and suddainly, without any word speaking, or any peece giving, layde her aborde, discharging our upper tyere in her broad side, and our men, ready to enter, had our chaynes full: and suddainly, as one man was aboard, and many other like to have beene, the shyp, whether by the willing or unwilling consent of some man of authority in the ship, shered off[f], and left one man aboard; and with falling of, and discharging a cannon, our corporal was flaine standing by the generall; our boatsone with the splinter of a quarter strooken on the stomack and fore brused. The general himselfe received a hurt in his thigh. Thys casuall fortune vexed the generall mightily. In the ende, the seas growing and a great wind, she being a laden shyp of a 1000 tunnes, bare her top sayles all weathers, when wee were forced to strike ours; yet we gave her chace untill we brought her within shot of the Castel of Fyrmentura, putting her by her desired harbourgh of Mayorke, and had beene maisters of her, if the shyps had continued together. Folly it was to recount her wealth, for that the remembrance thereof is more greevous; but by a Genoway it was to Ma.

Hunt reported in Argere, that she was worth in ready mony two hundred thousand pounds, and in goods above thirty thousand.

Thys losse received, the wind increasng, and the seas growing to a mighty storme, we were enforced to seeke some harbourh; which by great good hap (having no pylot for the place) we found under Fyrmentura, where wee came to anckor. That night the maister of the fly-boate, the captaine and others, came aborde and viewed our spoyle: where it was agreed that the next morning the generall shoulde make choyse of such men as hee might best spare, and goe himselfe for Argere; and the admirall shoulde stay out and spend her victuals, to see if any better hap might betide her, and against her comming in to have victuals purveyed for her.

But God, which altereth and disposeth the determinations of men as hee best pleaseth, caused a mighty storme to arise, which raged in such a tempestious manner that our cable broke, and wee lost a cable and anckor. The winde of[f] the shore drave to the seaward, the fly-boate ryding still, wee halled with a hullock of our fore-sayle close abode the shore, and found better roade, and there againe ankored. But after that time wee never sawe the fly-boate againe, until we came for Argere. After wee had staid out so long as wee myght for the want of victuals, and thys losse, which you have heard, received, within foure dayes after we tooke a Sattia of Tellone, bound to Ivifie to lade salt, whose merchants confessed to the generall that they had 4000 crounes in ready mony aboard; and although our want of all thinges at that time was as great as any men on seas might have, yet did our generall make them the

best cheere hee coulde, and without suffering any man to enter them or to take one penny or penny-worth from them, hee discharged them. Such was his dilligent care to preserve the honor of his country with all our friends. These Frenchmen, seeing likewise our want, presented him with two hundred of breade, two baskets of apples, and two tapnets of figges, and so departed.

Three dayes after theyr departure, earely in the morning, wee descried a great sayle, and gave her chace, and about two a clocke came up with her. Thys sayle was the *Salomon of London*, which came from New-found Lande laden with fishe, whose maister and company came aborde of us. Theyr maister was of the generall well entertayned. Of them our generall bought fixe hundred of theyr fishe, gyving them ready money for the same. So they departed for Tellone, which was their port, and wee to seeke our fortune.

Our victuals of bread growing scant, and hearing no newes of our fly-boate, which discomforted us all, though it was most displeasing to the generall, who, on the reports of the men of Tellone, determined to have gone thither, if she had beene with us, and so still rested mindfull to doe if we met her againe; and by the *Salomon* wrote to Maister Facye there to stay him three hundred of fish for his victuals, paying as the country payd for the same. But our evill fortune was such that we saw her not, till we put for Argere, where we found her and our other two comforts, namelie, the *Elizabeth* of Plymouth, and the *Examiner*, whom the Turkes, for the shoot at our going out, had pyldged in most pittious and despightful manner, viz., the *Examiner*, loosing us as you have already heard, with the

other pineffes continued at seas, in searck of us, untill her victuals were spent, when in hope to meet our admirall, shee put for Argere, where shee lay becalmed one whole day and a night before the harbourgh. To whom at last, in shewe of friendship and good will, there came a frygat and towed her in, which gave the company cause of no mistrust at all, neyther dyd they thinke that they should have been so cruelly dealt withall there, as afterward they were.

But no sooner came they to anckour, and their sayles furdeld, but the Almayne searcker for the kinge came aborde them, and with most dispiteful words in most vile manner entreated the company, tooke all they had, and imprisoned their men. Not long after the *Elizabeth* comming in was so served; but the captain having more store of coyne then the other, with bribing the dogs had favour in some better manner. The next that came in sight of the towne was our fly-boat, who likewise was becalmed, unto whom came a galy and a frygat, offering them great friendship, and to tow them in, which our men being glad of, brought them two newe haufiers aborde, which they had no sooner possession of, but the galley rowed away with that they had, and they hardly recovered the other. These for villany, which they howrely practise, exceede those dogs which seeke no other at any Christians handes but their ruines, as shall more appeare by their indirect dealings which they used both to the general and his company.

But to the matter: the fly-boate having shortly after a small gale of wind, bare in for the harbourgh, nothing suspecting the treacherie pretended against them. But in very unhappy time arrived they there, for thys curre, which awayted their comming, omitting no time, came aborde

them, nayled their hatches, ryfled the companyes cheftes, and what he beft liked both of victuals and goods, that tooke he with him, difpoffeffing them of the fhip, and placed them in the *Examiner*, whose company, with the captaine and owner, he had imprifoned. To mitigate any thing what this dog had determined no entreaty might ferve, but there they muft abide the pleafure of him, that at his pleafure in that place worketh all thinges. Now, fir, the laft that was to play his parte in this pagent was the generall and his company, whose victuals decreafing muft bee releevd, or elfe we muft all perifh in the fea, beeing perfwaded that the flyboate was gone for Argere, beare with the fame as winde and wether would give leave; and by the permiffion of God recovered the porte: no fooner came we unto the poynt of Montifyzer, and that we drewe neere the harbourgh, but this caniball (Almayne) came in his guidelow, accompanied by Ma. Thomas Hunt, to our fhippes fide, where he talked with the generall, but might not be entreated to enter the fhippe; neither would hee fuffer Ma. Hunt, by whome he might underftand any newes of the ftate of our men and fhyps: but Captaine Lowe borrowed the marriners boate, and, in defpight of who gainfayed them, came out unto us, and to the generall declared the whole manner of their dealings. Heereupon the generall, mooved with choller at their villanie, with all the fpeede hee could followed the Almaine, and prefently went to the king, demaunding the caufe of his fo vile dealing with his company? Who, as he is by nature bafe and unhallowed, as forfaken of Chrift and fhut out from his glory, fo fubtillie fmyling on the generall, gave him good fpeeches, and mazed at his choller, faying that hee wondred to heare

him speake so rashe and unadvisedly to him, beeing in great authority. After some time of parley, but to no purpose, the generall seeing he could have no aunswere of his busines to his content, departed in fury, without bydding him farewell, leaving hym to the devill whom they served.

The next day, word was sent the generall by an Englishman turned Turke, in some favour with the king, that the Almaine, by the kings commaund, would have our sayles ashore. Upon the hearing heereof, the generall commaunded his companies that were ashore to repayre aboard, whether also himselfe came, commaunding his shippe to be provided, his nettings laced, and his ordinance all out, resolutely determined to sinck there, if no other remedy were, before hee would be disposed of his shyp or sayles. Not long after the generals comming aborde, the king sent the boatswaine of his gally for our sayles. Whom the generall in person aunswered he should not have; neither would he brooke such disgrace at his hands, to be disposed of any thing in his possession, but would abide the hazard of what might happen. Thys resolute answer of the general fired the dogge, who was already bent to prosecute what cruelty he could: who presently sent for Ma. Hunt, and delivered some such speeches unto him, as for our generals better safety hee came aborde, and so perswaded the generall, that he was content, for their security that were ashore, to deliver our maine course and fore course: wherewith they were content, and the raging king and his confederate gan to offer more favour. Infomuch that a composition was offered both for release of our countrimen in prison, and the Flemings which were likewise in durance.

But his demaund being without reason, the generall re-

fused the offer, and made complaynt unto the Gawe, which is the chiefe of the court of the Janizaries, and hath authority above the king to reforme all matters; who promised him redresse. But as burres enclined they together, for the Gawe being brybed with gyfts from the king, delayed the generall from time to time. Yet, in the end, the fly-boate was releafed, and our men paying their raunfoms freed through their owne liberalitie. But as it commonly falleth out, that one mischaunce comes not without another in the necke thereof, so marke how it happened. While our men remained there in durance, one of the French Lygers chiefeft men entred the Bayniard where they were, and began in most opprobrious wordes to abuse the name of our most gracious Soveraigne Lady, whose honour every subject is bounde in duty to maintaine: which speeches were then aunswered as far as the liberty of prifoners would permit, and not forgotten being at liberty. Afterwards, two of our men walking the streetes chaunced to meete this Frenchman, and others with him, and remembring his words, not able longer to forbear him, they began, for want of other weapons, to beate him with their fistes: so that by part-taking on each side, manie dry blowes were dealt amongst them, and the Frenchmens faces colloured all over with their owne blood.

Thys conflict comming with great complaints to the eares of the Consul, who wayted a time of quarrell to be had against our men, went presently to the king with his complaint, who sent for our generall, and on him objected the cause of this quarrill, wherewith he was nothing acquainted, neither had he heard any thing of the matter. The generall, being then by one of his followers advertised

of the trueth, and whereupon the quarrell grewe, made aunfwere (being bound thereto by dutie) that if the quarrel were such as it was reported, he would kill him with his owne handes that should not offer his life to maintaine the honour of his Mistres, whose match the world afforded not; with other wordes in disgrace of the French Consul, who being indebted to the general a 1000 dubles, the general released him for 300, assigning him to pay the same to a victualler of the towne, unto whom hee gave his bill so to doe, and afterwards denied his owne hand wryting. Which dishonest part when the generall objected it unto him, he offered his handkercher to his face. Whereat the generall beeing mooved strooke him over the face with his fist, and craved of the king (as he was a souldior and in place of justice) to grant him the combat against him that maintained the speeches of his countriman to his Princes dishonor. But the king, who had received and felt the sweetnes of gold in abundance from the French, would not graunt it; but sayd, if the consull were content, it should be so. And the consull being demanded if he wold accept it, referred it unto the pleasure of the king, who dismissed the Consull for that night.

That same night, as it was by the English-Turke unto mee reported, the Consul borrowed of the merchants of the citty 1300 crounes, to make up a summe promised to the king to worke some revenge on the generall; and by day light in the morning the same was brought unto the kings house. This braule highly contented the king, who had the Consull, as it were, in a presse, still wrying more coyne from him. About eyght of the clock that morning, the king sent for the generall, commaunding him to bring

those men with him which began the fray ; which he did, who, before the French mans face rehearsed his speeches, which he coulde not denie. Yet to shew how welcome the late received gold was, contrary to all right, and to please him that had so well payd for it, hee caused our men (according to the manner of the country) to have the bastina-does. The generall he committed, with his kinsman Cap-taine Lowe, as prysoners to the Almaines chamber ; where he remained almost two dayes, hardly threatned by the king to lose his hande, except he would agree to become friends with the Consul, who earnestly sued to the king to bring it to passe. But the generall, dreading nought his threatnes, would not, as he affirmed, put up so vile an abuse without revenge on him, that would justifi[fi]e the dooings of so base an abject in so dishonorable an action. But his companie, which dreaded his good, came unto him, and on their knees besought him to tender both his owne estate and theirs, considering that on his welfare depended all their goods, and by his decay all our undooings was like to ensue. Yet all their perswasions might nothing prevaile with him, untill Ma. Benedick Winter (whom he tenderly loved, and could deny no reasonable request) with such earnest entreaties besought him ; ever unto him alledging theyr tyranny, and what shoulde betide them if any evill shoulde befall him, that, in the end after many denials, with teares standing in both their eyes, embracing one the other, he yeelded unto hym, and so to the king, who sent for the Confull, and made them friends. Yet would he not for any entreaty of the Confull discharge hym, untill hee had payde a thousande dubles for the blow given in his presence.

Thys matter ended, the next morning the Confull sent

him the thousand dubles he denied his hand for, whereas he might for payment of three hundred have been discharged : and ever after shewed to the generall and his company wonderfull great kindnes and pleasure in all his busines. A unity made on all sides, the generall hastened what he could to be cleere from thence ; and, after many troubles, the first of February we departed the roade, towards the bottome of the straights, to seeke our better fortunes. And the second of the same was heaved over-borde John Greene, one of those that had the bastinadoes, as you have heard. Wednesday, the vij of this month, the winde favouring us, we arrived at the Iles of Averes, where we anckored that night, and the next day about noone, as we wayed, the boy from the top discried a fayle, which we gave chace unto and tooke, beeing a small Sattia laden with tuny and fardines for the Duke of Savoy, and came from Lagust and was bound for Leage-horne.

The 13 of thys month we gave chace to a mighty gallion, of burden twelve hundred tunnes, having 56 peeces of brasse, and fixe hundred passengers and saylers, whom we chaced all that day and night, and the next morning came up with her, and without stay presently borded her, letting fall our grabill into her, which beeing fastned with a hawcer of foure inches, both hau[c]er and chayne, in shering of the fhyps, brake, and so fell off to our great greefe. Betweene began a most mortall fight, they anoying us with their stones from their tops and shyp, that hurt us many men. In which unhappy fight, after wee had continued fixe houres, an unluckie shoote hurt Captaine Winter and another gentleman, Maister Slade, and one of our maisters

mates, who dyed presently. The other, being shot in the thighes, lived one of them foure dayes, the other eyght.

Twelve more at that time were wounded, whereof foure more died afterward of the hurts which they received. They, on the other side, were so galled by us, as one of their guidals was filled wyth dead men, which wee had slaine. Our generall in thys fight had the pomell of his dagger shotte from his backe, and had no other harme: the memory of which encounter remaineth in the sides of our shyp to be seene, also in our maine mast a chayne, and foure other peeces of yron, besides many other shootes which dyd us lyttle danger; yet escaped she away, and made what hast shee coulde into Palermo, where shee was bound to lade corne for the Pope, having in her eyght barrells of coyne, as wee hearde of a merchant of Marcellus, who, being in an English shyp which hee had bought, came from the bottome of the straights, and being taken with westerly windes, put into that harbourgh, where they sawe the men buried, and the shoots which she received, and to our generall affirmed that if she had not recovered the place in time, shee must needes have suncke in the seas. Thys shyp being the Popes was with proceffions welcommed, wherein wee and our company were curfed with bell, booke, and candle.

The second day after this fight a greivous storme oppressed us, in which we lost both our pineffes and our pryze: our pineffes we never sawe after, but returning from Sicelia found the Sattia driving in the seas, unladen and unrigged. After great turmoyle at sea, with extreame foule weather, the 23 of February wee arrived in the roade in Sicelya, where we rid 4 dayes repayring our decayed sayles, ropes, and other necessaries, and the fift day in the

morning, beeing Sondag, having the winde westerly, the generall, desirous to see what fortune God would send, wayed with the determination to search the harbourghs of the Ile, and finding any thing, adventure the bringing it away. With this resolution, passing by the towne of Socco, as wee were at service, a boy from the top descried a sayle to the westward standing as wee did, with whome we bare all we could, being calme: yet about foure of the clocke in the afternoone came up with her, and hayled her, beeing a Fleming, willing her to come aboard. But they, standing on theyr tearmes with us, refused to come, and shotte at us such ordinance as they had, amongst which was one murtherer, laden with gads of steele, which hurte the generals boy and t[w]o men. At which discourtesie of theirs the generall discontent made our gunner to bestow a shot on them, and so more, enforcing them to come aboard, with whome wee founde a passe for Genoway or Lisborne. The shyp was laden with corne, lead, glasse, and victuals of divers sorts; but bylles of lading could wee have none, nor come to the sight of any. Whereupon our generall, examining the companie, certaine of them confessed that the goods were belonging to merchants of Antwerpe, and bound for Malta, all bretheren the owners, and that they were there resident, theyr wives and children. Whereupon the generall carried her for Tellone, making prize of her. Where, before the governour and others in authoritie, they confessed the same: neyther was there any likely to the contrarie, otherwise they would not have made away their letters and bylles of lading as they did.

A matter much to be lamented it is to see that nation so favoured of us, which, onely with their shoves of love to our

country, abuse by their alluring speeches the honorable in authority, procuring passēs for places where they have no intent to come, thereby seeking to feede and furnish our enemies with our necessaries. These things are too well knowne to poore men that travayle the seas, and daily see their dooings; which if they should be prohibited of but one whole year it would prove such a plague unto the enemy, that seaven yeeres dearth in England could not make greater want. But to our matter: after our businesse in Tellone dispatched, our generall taking care for those men which hee had left in Argere, left the company of foure good shyps to goe for that place, contrary to the willes and mindes of the company, who wearied with the many abuses offred us before, coulde not be perswaded of any better, and therefore became suters to the generall to let them remaine there until he might send some for them; whereunto no entreaty might draw him.

Yet at the last (through great intreaty) wee obtayned of him thys graunt, not to goe in with the shyppe, but to send for his men, which he performed: for comming within the land hee anckored at Montefoyze, and sent his kinsman Captaine Lowe with his mariners ashore; who were foure dayes held of with cavilations, and could not end them. The king craved to have the ship come in, but, as it pleased God to worke for us at the time, the generall was so extreame sicke that fewe expected his life, whom the Turks which came aborde had almost wonne to theyr desires, but the company would not agree.

The next day following, a great and greevous storme beganne to rise, with a very strong and boisterous gale of winde in the north-east, which we were not able to endure, ryding

as we dyd. Thys storme increafing, the company came to the generall, and required to knowe hys pleafure, and what hee determined to doe, alleadging the great perrill and daunger that was likely to followe, if wee tooke not some fuddaine courfe. Whom hee aunfwered that they fhould forthwith put into the harbourgh, if there were no other remedy. Thys aunfwere greeved our men, which were unwilling to be drawne thereto: therefore they advifed him the beft they could, both for his owne and theyr fafety. All which avayled not, but in hee would, or ride it out, putting all in hazard. Which our men, feeing that no intreaty or perfwafion might prevayle, put cable in the houle, and fet fayle. But when it was almoft too late, for fo narrowlie were wee dryven, as (if God of his mercy had not helped us) wee had beene on the lee fhore: then wee repented us, and very hardly doubled we the poynt. At this dooings the generall, what with freating and taking colde brought him felfe very lowe and weake, dooing what hee could to withftand them, but all in vaine.

Foure dayes this storme endured, in which time we were as hie as Cape de Gat, where fome tenne dayes we lay becalmed. By thys time had our generall recovered fome ftrengh, and beeing aborde, had fo wrought and perfwaded the company, that, if the winde had not come fayre to put us out, wee had once again gone for our men. But God, working for us better then wee anie way deferved, fent us a gale of winde that brought us thwart to Jeboraltar at fixe of the clocke at night, where wee lay becalmed untill two in the morning, ever expecting the comming of the gallies, at which time it pleased God to fend us fuch a prosperous gale as brought us cleere away.

The next day after our comming out, wee had sight of the London fleet bounde in, which was the eyght of May, whereof the *Hercules*, and one other shyppe, under the charge of Maister Spencer of Saint Katherines, came round with us ; by whom, for that he was bounde to Argere, the generall wrote letters for his men, taking order with him for their passage.

Thus (gentle reader) have I acquainted thee with our troubles from time to time since our departure out of England : other events which have happened since our comming out of the straights I omit, onely this one thing remembred. It was our chaunce to meete two Flemings, laden with timber, of fixe hundred tunnes the peece ; the maister of which informed our generall of a shyp bounde for Lysborne, laden at Hamborough with powder and ordinaunce, so that at my comming away there was nothing more desired of our captaine then to intercept her. Which God grant hee may doe.

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